/420 cont./

*511 *262 We sometimes found butter, but only once in an important amount, again in the case of No. 40, who devotes 2.5% of his income to it. The same No. 40 devotes another 2% of his 55,000 francs monthly for cheese. Two others copy him on this point: No. 34, 0.9%; No. 38, 0.3%.

Eggs appeared in five cases, all among the incomes over 15,000 francs and in small quantities, except fot No. 41 (2.8%). Likewise we sometimes found very small quantities of flour, sometimes potatoes: 0.8% of the income for No. 16; 1.7% for No. 21; 2.2% for No. 26; 1.9% for No. 35; and "traces" for a few others. Macaroni in two cases: No. 35, 0.5% of the income; No. 38, 0.1%. Fruits in two cases; No. 34, 3.1%; No. 39, 1.1%.

There are also quantities of little fancy articles that our families provide for themselves: a can of sardines, a bottle of mineral water, a package of bonbons, etc., always in too negligible a quantity for us to consider them seriously in this study of budgets.

*511 276 The only product that is quite generally consumed but that we hesitate to put in the category of "food" is the kola nut, which is chewed by habit, a habit which is difficult to break, like tobacco among others. In the case of some it can absorb an important part of the income (see Table XI).[1] Our five cultivators have a large consumption of it. Others say that this is because in the dry season they have nothing else to do. Let us note that for No. 10, who moreover has the lowest food standard, 5% of the total income is devoted to it.

Incidentally we can compare these figures with those obtained for tobacco (five cases).

/421/

No. 11:	3.9% of the income		(worker)
No. 16:	5.7%	--	(worker)
No. 17:	0.1%	--	(worker
No. 19:	6.7%	--	(accountant)
No. 36:	4.2%	--	(accountant)

For No. 11 we have 1.3% for kola; for No. 19, 0.6%. [435] All the same, kola is less expensive than tobacco. And, it is

[1] [apparently Table XII is meant, see cat 116, pp 59-60 - ANALYST]

/421 cont./

*511 [276] said, it is the best stimulant to counteract the effects of undernourishment.

There are three categories of "routine" expenses, those that we noted from day to day, which we still have to mention. They hold our attention less, because in a way they are obligatory. They are those relating to fuel, illumination, and the upkeep of clothing, laundry (Table XII).

[372] The most important one, in terms of the sums that it is necessary to devote to it, is fuel: wood and charcoal. It ordinarily represents 6 to 7% of the small incomes, then becomes smaller, decreasing as the income increases.

[354] By contrast, the percentage of the expenses devoted to illumination, much less important, does not show any great variation from one income to another, because there are various means of illumination, from the candle to the oil and electric lamps, not forgetting the battery lamp. The more modern the illumination is, the more onerous it becomes. It is modern to the degree that the incomes increase, just as a more comfortable dwelling, where there is a greater number of rooms to illuminate, corresponds to the increase in incomes.

As for the expenses devoted to the laundry of the family linen, they are proportional to the number of persons making up this family. Sometimes the portage expenses for the water, [271] which is also used in the kitchen, are added to them. Otherwise it would not be necessary to include the column "Water" in Table XII.

This concludes the survey of the principal routine expenses of our 43 families. For nearly half of them, totaling the percentages in proportion to the incomes obtained, we reach or exceed the figure 100. Nevertheless it is not enough to be fed and to have one's linen washed. Other expenses will have to figure, little or much, in the budget of these families. This is when the deficits are going to increase in very great proportions.

4: Mersadier--59 U-5 (1954) 1955 MS37 Senegal MS37

/422/

Table XII

No.	Income	In Proportion to Income				
		Fuel	Illumination	Maintenance	Water	Kola
1	5,800	0.2	1.2	5.6	0.9	--
2	6,100	1.9	0.5	4.5	--	1.6
3	6,500	3.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8
4	6,700	7.3	0.5	1.4	--	0.1
5	6,745	6.3	0.9	4.0	--	0.3
6	7,000	7.5	1.1	1.5	--	2.0
7	7,000	3.7	2.2	2.5	--	3.7
8	7,410	3.5	0.6	1.6	--	0.2
9	7,500	4.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	4.7
10	8,150	6.5	2.3	2.2	0.6	5.0
11	9,940	7.8	0.2	1.9	--	1.3
12	9,000	4.6	0.7	1.1	2.2	0.1
13	9,800	7.1	0.7	5.8	--	--
14	10,000	2.9	2.5	1.2	0.4	2.9
15	10,000	2.9	2.1	0.6	--	3.1
16	10,675	7.2	0.3	5.1	--	--
17	10,800	6.0	1.0	4.4	--	--
18	11,000	5.1	0.9	1.4	--	--
19	11,950	2.9	1.8	2.0	--	0.6
20	12,000	11.4	1.8	4.7	--	--
21	13,000	5.3	1.3	2.3	1.6	0.9
22	14,000	8.1	1.1	3.9	0.3	0.2
23	15,000	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.3	2.6
24	15,000	4.0	0.7	1.0	3.2	1.5
25	15,630	6.6	0.9	1.8	--	0.2
26	15,800	3.1	1.6	4.0	--	--
27	16,200	2.5	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.7
28	22,000	3.9	1.7	2.7	--	0.1
29	22,000	1.3	1.6	1.3	--	--
30	24,000	3.7	0.7	1.0	--	0.1
31	25,000	3.2	0.3	0.6	--	0.4

/422 cont./ Table XII (cont.)

*511 276

No.	Income	In Proportion to Income				
		Fuel	Illumination	Maintenance	Water	Kola
32	25,000	1.2	0.8	1.0	--	1.3
33	25,000	3.2	0.8	1.0	--	--
34	25,900	1.5	0.4	1.1	--	0.2
35	27,000	2.8	0.2	1.5	--	--
36	34,000	2.0	0.9	1.6	--	--
37	36,000	3.5	0.7	1.1	--	0.1
38	50,000	0.8	0.5	1.4	--	--
39	51,000	1.3	2.5	0.5	1.1	--
40	55,000	3.6	1.2	1.5	--	0.1
41	55,500	2.5	0.5	1.0	--	1.3
42	56,000	1.6	0.5	1.1	--	--
43	81,000	0.4	--	0.6	--	--

/423/

*511 Let us begin with the most obligatory of all, those from which it is most difficult to escape: taxes and the rent of the dwelling (Table XIII).[1]

*511 651 [659] [602] Two of our families do not pay taxes. Nearly all of the others devote at least 1% of their income to them. The tax paid would normally be proportional to the number of adults that the restricted family contains. It is quite often lower; one may succeed in escaping the fiscal census. It is sometimes higher: specifically, in three cases where the salaried worker in the city pays the taxes for his relatives who remained in the village.

*511 427 [466] [423] [342] Only 13 families pay rent for the dwelling. Two are given free lodgings by the owner; three are lodged by their employer. The others are "owners." This ownership is often limited to a straw hut, or better a plank hut, constructed on an administrative concession. The most favored build a true house of mud; up to now only one of our family heads has undertaken a "permanent" building.

[1] [see cat 116, pp 62-63. ANALYST]

/38/

Maize (Zea mays L.): Succeeds well when sown at the beginning of the winter season. The native species sown under these conditions is very beautiful and gives large yellow ears, very well filled out. The Africans eat fresh roasted corn, and, when it is hard, they make couscous of it. The infusion prepared with the fruit is emollient and diuretic. The styles or stigmas of maize are famous as diuretics and cure several ailments of the urinary tract (cystitis, gravel, dysuria, etc.); the young kernels, when cooked, constitute an excellent vegetable and replace peas; the flour gives a beer and an alcoholic extract. The husks of the ears serve to make quite springy mattresses.

243 262 757 [273] [513]

II. -- Useful Gramineae

(not being subject to any cultivation)

824

Bamboo. -- Grows in the wild state in the Ravin des Voleurs /Ravine of Thieves/ near Thiès. The native species is rather small. Stakes, frames, masts of dugouts, huts, and fences, but especially clinting (constructions of bamboo filled in with lime) are made of it. The young shoots are said to be edible, and the sweet sap is supposed to be an agreeable drink. In Casamance a small species of bamboo grows in shady places; pipestems are made of it.

[313] [342] [262] [272] [276]

Begnefala (Andropogon shirensis). -- A tall gramineous plant with a penetrating aromatic odor. It is used in African medicine and the old colonials used it with success at the time of the great epidemic of yellow fever at Dakar in 1927. For fevers, one pounds the floral heads mixed with lemon or vinegar and energetically rubs the body with this mixture.

[757]

Hada (Imperata cylindrica). -- A gramineous plant with a very hard leaf and whitish ear, which is used for covering the roofs of huts.

[342]

Hat (Andropogon gayanus). -- Tall grass whose stem is used in making fences around huts.

[351]

Haham or cram-cram (Cenchrus biflorus). -- Its seeds fasten themselves to clothing and are very disagreeable. Is gathered and

[262]

22:Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 M537 Senegal MS 37

tunity for much development in this industry, particularly in the irrigated areas of the Casamance Territory and Sine-Saloum. Europeans own the majority of the plantations, but co-operate with and encourage native growers. During the first quarter of 1939 production in Tambacounda province was 152 tons, and the factory at Kolda treated 165 tons of fibre.

Ginger. The ginger plant (*Zingiber officinale*) is of Asiatic origin, but it has been cultivated in Africa for many centuries. It is grown on a small scale wherever the rainfall is over 30 inches. It does best in a rich soil and requires shade. The ginger of commerce is prepared from the rhizome or underground stem, which is mature when the leaves turn yellow. The best ginger is prepared from immature rhizomes, which are peeled and preserved in sugar syrup, but in West Africa the coarser, mature stems are also used. Chewed ginger is reputed to enhance the stimulating effect of kola.

Pimentos. Several species of *Capsicum* or peppers grow in the Federation. In Senegal the most common are *C. annum* and *C. frutescens*, both bearing red fruits. The former was introduced from South America. It is less pungent and has larger fruits, known as 'capsicums'. *C. frutescens* has hotter fruits, known in commerce as 'chillies'. Cayenne or paprika is the red powder obtained from grounding the fruit. Pepper shrubs are grown from seeds, and after three months bear fruit for at least six months. These red peppers should not be confused with the common pepper, which is a climber and does not grow in West Africa.

Henna. This plant (*Lawsonia inermis*), like sugar-cane, maize, ginger, and castor oil, is grown wherever there is enough water. The plant is much revered by Moslems and often grown as a hedge. The powder of the young, dried leaves is the source of henna dye.

Other Crops. Other products of which small quantities are exported are citrus fruits, gum arabic, shea butter, cotton, kapok, and palm kernels.

Livestock

Livestock are fewer here than in any other colony. Sheep and goats, the latter being the more numerous, are kept near the river between Podor and Bakel and number about 100,000. There are some 310,000 cattle, 50,000 donkeys, 6,000 camels, and 14,000 pigs. These last are mainly kept in the Casamance Territory. There are 36,000 horses. These are of two breeds, the M'Bayar and the M'Par, and